

# THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VIII. NO. 129.

## TRIAL OF MATTHIAS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

### TRIAL OF MATTHIAS FOR THE MURDER OF MR PIERSON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18.

[Concluded.]

The prisoner was then arraigned on another indictment for assaulting Isabella Laisdell (his daughter) with a whip. The indictment also contained another count against the prisoner for confining the said Isabella Laisdell against her will.

When the indictment was read Matthias said, this is another branch of the persecution against me.

Before the prisoner pleaded to the indictment, Mr Western stood up and read from a paper, "I hereby acknowledge that I have received full and ample satisfaction for the assault and battery in this case, for which the defendant is indicted, and I respectfully pray the Court to enter *noli prosequi* therein accordingly."

ISABELLA LAISDELL.

*White Plains, April 18th.*

The reading of this document seemed to take the District Attorney by surprise, and he requested the Court to order Isabella Laisdell to appear personally in Court, in order that she might be examined on the subject.—The Court made the necessary order, and in a few minutes Isabella Laisdell came into Court, and acknowledged that she had signed the paper and forgave her father, and had nothing against him.

The District Attorney urged that she should be examined as to the circumstances of the assault; which after some discussion, the Court assented to, and Isabella Laisdell affirmed and was then examined on the subject.

Charles Laisdell, her husband, was then examined and refused to concur with his wife in compromising with the prisoner.

The Court then ordered the trial to proceed.

This announcement was applauded by a majority of the people. Court, who evinced their feelings by clapping their hands, &c.

Isabella Laisdell was then examined, and said that she is 18 years of age, is married, was married a year previous to last December, to Charles Laisdell, in Albany; was residing with her mother at the time of her marriage. The prisoner is my father. He had not resided with my mother for four or five years previous.—My father was living a year previous to last January, at Sing Sing. Mr Folger took me and my two brothers there—the eldest is between thirteen and fourteen years of age, the other ten years. Mr Folger brought us from Albany to Sing Sing—we arrived on the 15th of January. When leaving home, my husband said he would come for me in about a week or two. I went for the purpose of accompanying my brothers. The first morning I went there my father chastised me in his room—he took me from my room to his in the forenoon. Relative to the first whipping, my father talked to me about my marriage, and said he did not like my having married without his consent or knowledge. I told him I thought I might do as I pleased. He had not been at home when I was married. He told me that my marriage was null, and said I was too young to marry, but that in proper time I might get a husband. I then said I would not stay there, he said "you won't," and then took a cow-hide and hit me once or twice across the shoulders—don't think it was more than twice—one no one was present. I believe, that I flogged, but not loud. The next morning, after breakfast, Mr Folger came into my room and said that she wanted to speak me.—I remarked that I was not very well, and felt fatigued. She told me she did not believe that I was sick, and that no person there believed in sickness or dying. I said I believed that she was in error, and would be one day convinced of it—and that I would die before I believed such doctrine. This displeased her so much that she said she would not stay in the room, and went out of it. My father shortly came in and asked me what I had been saying to my mother. I replied that my mother was not there—I said that perhaps I had misbehaved myself, and he said I must go with him and the matter should be righted. I followed him to his room on the first floor—Mr Folger was by his bedside, either going to make his bed or was after making it.—She told him that I said I would die before I would obey him, but what I did say was, that I would die before I would believe his doctrine. I was about contradicting Mrs Folger, but father would not let me go on, and raised a raw hide whip which I believe he held behind his back, and gave me upwards of twenty blows across my shoulders several times, but no one came to my relief. I can't say how many times I flogged.—At the end of five or six weeks there was a scar on my arm, but not a scab. The blows did not draw any blood. My husband saw the mark on my arm,—the mark occasioned by this whipping. In two weeks after my father took me to New York in his carriage, with Mr and Mrs Folger, to Third street. I stayed there four weeks, and then went back to Sing Sing.

To Court—I was not compelled to stay at Sing Sing, and could have left it if I pleased, but had not money to do so. I went to New York willingly, for I wished to go there, and whilst it went where I pleased.—Father did not prohibit me to go to my husband, nor said I had no husband. I was used very well whilst I was with my father.

Cross-examined—He sent for my mother and all the family to come to Sing Sing—but my mother would not go there, as she and my father did not agree in their principles. My husband was sent for to come to the house when he came to Sing Sing, but did not come. He told me that he was sent for.

The reasons my father disapproved of my marriage were, that I was too young, and that marriages were unlawful according to the laws of God. The first whipping I got was because I was impudent to my father, and that provoked him to strike me. The second time, I think it was owing to misrepresentations made to my father, and my own impudence in telling him that I was married, and would do as I pleased. The whipping was only the ordinary chastisement from a father to a child, and he then considered me in the same light as ever.

To Court.—The second time that I was whipped, I had on me a calico frock, a vandyke on my neck, and wore my ordinary under clothes. I was neither sick nor lame after either of the whippings.—I have a child seven months old the last day of last month.

Charles Laisdell examined.—Is husband of the last witness. I came for her to Sing Sing on a Saturday, after she was absent three weeks. I went there, and inquired for Matthias, and did not find him; heard he was at New York. I went to Folger's house at Sing Sing three or four times, and saw Catherine, the colored girl, and Mr Pierson's children, and they ordered me away. I then went to New York with Mr Rider and Mr Knowles, and went to Third street, and rang the bell. Mr Folger came to the door, and I told him I wanted to see Matthias. He then came to the door, and I told him that I wanted to see my wife; he said I had no wife, or that my wife was not there, am not certain which; he had a sword by his side, and I did not know but that he would kill me. Matthias went in and shut the door against me, and I was not permitted

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1835.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

to go in; my wife was in the house at the time. I went the next forenoon with an officer, and they had all cleared out. I next went to Sing Sing and called on Matthias, who told me my wife was at New York, and wanted me to return to Albany, and would not let me see my wife, but said that I had been married by a devil, and that no more could be married except by him. I first saw my wife after that in Court at Crosby's, where she was delivered over to me by an officer. She had then a scab on her arm from the beating she received six weeks before. I also saw marks on her back.

Cross-examined—I was born in England. Came here 6 years ago—an comb-maker by trade—have lived all over. I received five dollars to go to Albany, where there, came back for my wife—I feel friendly and kind to Matthias, but think that he ought to be punished. I think every man should have his rights.

Mr Priny saw Mrs Laisdell when she was before the Court at Sing Sing, under a habeas corpus. Did not then see any mark on her arm—but the next day it was a subject of enquiry, and she showed up her sleeves and showed the mark. It was healed except about an inch and a half of scab which still adhered to it.

Cross-examined—Went to Court from curiosity, not in an ecclesiastical capacity, but I feared that our village was going to be disgraced the evening before and brought odium on me then which made me attend to the matter next morning.

Case for the prosecution closed here. The prisoner produced no evidence.

The Court charged the Jury. That the case had been proved, it was in evidence that the prisoner had twice chastised his child and the second time severely. The question was whether he was justified in doing so by the relation in which he stood to his daughter.—There was no doubt but a parent had a right to chastise his child for disobedience, but in this case she was married, and that exempted her from the control of her father. The Court thinks the prisoner had no right to detain her, the law would have placed her in the custody of her husband, and the prisoner was not justified in punishing her to prevent her going away. The Jury could not in this case notice the blasphemies and absurdities of the prisoner which were testified to in the other case, but they had a right to notice what the prisoner said on the subject of marriage, and if his daughter's disobedience to him arose on account of his doctrines, you have a right to take it into consideration. Further than this you have no right to go.

The Jury retired for a few minutes and returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

Mr Hall addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment, and the Court having intimated that Matthias should be punished for the noise he made in Court—Mr Hall said Matthias had since requested him to tell the Court that he believed he had a right to speak to the Grand Jury, and therefore spoke as he did, but trusted that the Court would consider his situation.

Judge Ruggles—When the occurrence took place, the Court was not prepared to say what was the state of the prisoner's mind; but the inquest had since declared him sane, and therefore responsible; and since then, the Court has seen that he acted as a sane man, *conservatis his mentis*, and spoke with intelligence; therefore, the Court could not believe that he was not aware that he was acting wrong. We believe that it was an attempt to make an impression, which has often succeeded in other places; but he ought to know that it could not succeed here. The Court therefore sentenced him to be imprisoned thirty days in Jail for contempt of Court.

Judge Ruggles to Matthias—I now inform you that you have a right to address the Court, and say why judgment should not be pronounced against you, but in doing so, you must behave properly, otherwise you will be punished for another contempt of Court.

Matthias then addressed the Court in a firm but seemingly somewhat subdued tone. The following are his words verbatim:—"I have been confined near seven months and nothing has been made out against me, until this last case, and this has been a great affliction to me, though I have been sustained under it, knowing that I was innocent. The things which are apparent are so because they were represented by my doctrines."

The Court—We don't want to hear anything about them.

Matthias—You don't—I was going to terminate by saying, that feeling I was innocent I think this termination altogether extraordinary and unjust, and it is in the power of the Court to make an offset in my favor.

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## THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

"Associated Wealth is the Dynasty of Modern States."

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1835.

### DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic Republicans of Boston, friendly to the National Administration, are requested to meet in the Old Common Council Room, (Court Square,) on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Baltimore Convention.

By order of the County Committee.

PETER DUNBAR, Chairman.

*The People* have been trifled with and deceived, in regard to the Warren Bridge, until they appear convinced that forbearance is no longer a virtue. The original petition was for the right to build a "FREE BRIDGE." This right was granted, but through the management of corporatists, and the subtlety of their Attorneys, the public have been denied the enjoyment of their property, and of the rights secured to them by the highest power in the Commonwealth. A history of the stratagems and intrigues used for the purpose of perpetuating the old and odious monopoly of the owners of the Charlestown Bridge, would present one of the most flagrant records of the violation of law and equity in existence. The act of carrying the question between the two bridges before the Supreme Court, was unconstitutional, and in violation of the sovereignty of Massachusetts. Upon this point, we beg leave to repeat the following remarks from the Boston Statesman of 1831:—

"The charter for the Warren Bridge, the legislature passed after the most mature deliberation—it was sanctioned by the state executive, and had been declared upon solemn adjudication by the Supreme Court of this state, to be constitutional. It is within our own jurisdiction—over our own waters—for the benefit of our own people—interfering with the rights of none others, and yet we are to be subjected to the decision of a tribunal, alien to our interests—strangers to our feelings, over whose appointment and acts we have no controlling power.

What that decision may be, is immaterial. It is not against the judgment but the jurisdiction of the Court that we object—and against that jurisdiction as an alarming usurpation, we are bound by every principle of right—or interest—of self preservation, to enter our most solemn protest. The Supreme Court of the state has the right to decide upon the constitutionality of this state law, and that having been done, ought to be final in this case.

The constitution of the United States vests the judicial power in a Supreme Court and such inferior courts as congress may from time to time ordain and establish. It also provides that the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in certain cases, and appellate in all others. It is very clear from the phraseology of the constitution that this appellate jurisdiction is from the inferior courts of the United States, to their Supreme Court, and unless it can be shown that state court is not only a court of the United States, but an inferior court of the United States, it is very questionable whether any appeal can constitutionally be authorized from a state court to the United States' Court.

Our state courts form no part of the judiciary of the United States, they are created, and the judges appointed by a different power—their offices are held upon a different tenure—they are alone amenable to those that created them, the state authorities; and the Supreme Court at Washington has no more right, by the constitution, to reverse the decision of a State Court, where the State Court has the competent jurisdiction, than a State Court had to reverse the decisions of the Federal courts. In the Warren Bridge case the Supreme Court at Washington has no more constitutional right to meddle with the question than the court of King's Bench.—And any people who permit their laws, affecting exclusively themselves, to be abrogated against their wishes and in violation of their interests, by a power independent of them for their appointment and above their control, whether that power be the British Parliament or the Supreme Court at Washington, have prostrated every barrier to secure their rights, and their condition is little better than that of slaves."

But notwithstanding this assumption of power by the Supreme Court, the petitioners for the free bridge acquiesced in it, confident that the clear justice of their cause would secure them a triumph before any honest tribunal; but even here they were deceived again—their case has been continued for five or six years, and yet denied a hearing up to this time! Will they submit to have their most valuable privileges trifled with and trampled upon in this manner? Is the will of the State, the laws of her Legislature, the decision of her highest Judicial Tribunal, all to be defeated, insulted, and laughed to scorn, by a single corporation, composed, comparatively, of a few wealthy individuals? No—the people will not submit to this any longer—they are determined to have JUSTICE—"peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must."

Mr Barrett has his name up for a benefit this evening at the Tremont. He is an excellent actor, a gentleman in his deportment, and a glorious companion, and although he has been long in this world, as John would say, no one is tired of him. The house, we know, will be full, for a large number of boxes are already taken, and the entertainment, we are equally confident, will be good—the bill promises well, and the characters of those whose names are upon it, are sufficient guarantees for the redemption of its pledge.

The Commercial Gazette thinks that "consistency is a jewel," and wonders how political trimmers can look an honest man in the face. If the Gazette does not know how it is done, we can't tell who does. N. B. The Gazette of Thursday contained "four or five important State laws," but not a word from the Museum.

The New York Times, in copying the extract from the Salem Advertiser, which appeared in the Post, relative to ANDREW DUNLAP, Esq., prefaces it as follows:—

"The following is a just though slight tribute to one of the ablest and purest men whom our country can now boast."

More Rebellion in the West.—The Franklin Mercury (a Whig paper) insists that no regular nomination has been made by the Whig party of a candidate for the office of Governor. Hallo! Major, do you hear that?

Wool.—There was imported into the port of Boston, during the year 1834, three million five hundred and fifteen thousand pounds of wool, that cost less than eight cents per pound, and free of duty:—one hundred thirty three thousand nine hundred pounds, costing over eight cents per pound, and dutiable.

*National Convention.*—The decision of a question involving consequences as important as the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, should not be intrusted to any power save that of a National Convention. The idea that public opinion can be harmonized by the wishes of here and there an individual—thrown out upon the spur of the occasion, without any accompanying evidence of a disposition to yield personal predilections for the public good,—is quite too ridiculous to be honestly entertained by reasonable men. He must be blind indeed, who cannot see that the only hope of the opposition now rests upon their ability to divide and thereby conquer, the democratic party. United, they know it is irresistible—but if the seeds of discord which they are endeavoring to fling among us, are permitted to take root, and bear fruit, a combination of factious minorities may yet control the destinies of the country. The only way to retain in the hands of the people their due power, is to exercise that power to its full extent upon every occasion, in the nomination and support of candidates. Intrigue and personal favor are ever combatting the public good—and wealth, rank, and power, are but too apt to exercise an undue influence, unless care be taken to guard against them. In a body constituted as the proposed National Convention will be, there can be no chance for these causes to operate. The delegates, fresh from their constituents, elected in open day, and generally instructed by the power to which they owe their official existence, (*the people*) would not have the courage, even if they had the disposition, to suffer their personal feelings to predominate over their public duty. They will look only to the general good—and acting upon the high principle that offices were not created for individuals, they will bestow them only upon those in whose talents, principles and probity they will have ample security for the faithful performance of their official trusts, and for an unqualified support of Democratic principles. A determination to abide by a nomination thus fairly and honorably made, is all that is necessary to ensure success in the coming election—all that is necessary to secure to the people a continuance of those principles of strict and impartial justice in the administration of their government, which have distinguished the present administration, and which so much redound to the honor and glory of its venerable chief. We have too much confidence in the intelligence and sincerity of our Democratic friends, to believe they will be swerved from the path of duty by the arts of a cunning but unprincipled enemy, and we look to the issue of the approaching contest with the full confidence that it will exhibit a Democratic triumph not only honorable, but useful to the country—not only creditable to the industry, but to the intelligence and probity of our friends.

Rhode Island.—The Whigs may put themselves to rest about the Rhode Island election. It is ascertained beyond a doubt that the Democratic candidates for Governor, Lt. Governor and Senators, are chosen, as we said in the first place, "by a clear majority."—This places sister Rhody among Uncle Sam's Democratic children. Old Tristam never will come within sight of the office of U. S. Senator—a true blue Jackson anti-Bank Democrat will take that place.

From the Atlas of Tuesday.

Nine sheets for Rhode Island. Glorious news! We are able this morning to give three times three cheers for Rhode Island.

Hamblin, the manager of the Bowery Theatre, is in terrible rage because Mr Simpson would not allow him to play at the Park for Mr Knowles's benefit.—Noah says, "there are two ways in which we think Hamblin may use his rival up—one is not to allow Simpson, on any occasion, to appear on the Bowery boards, and the other is to give Knowles a thundering benefit at the Bowery, free of any charge, and that will be glorious revenge for Hamblin, and a good thing for the great dramatist."

At the Municipal Election in Hartford, on Monday, the vote stood for Mayor, for H. L. Ellsworth (dem.) 576—T. K. Brace (fed.) 564—Seat 14—no choice. The Whig Aldermen and Common Council were elected. Another trial will be had on Monday.

The Biographical Sketch of Mohammed Ali, referred to in yesterday's Post, was written by William B. Hodgson, Esq., late Secretary of the American Legation at Constantinople.

Aaron Hobart, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at East Bridgewater, in place of S. L. Mitchell, Esq., resigned.

We conclude in this paper the report of the trial of Matthias.

Latest From China.—By the ship York, Captain Sterling, we have Canton papers to December 30th—a month later than the previous advices. The most important portion of their contents is a petition from British residents and shipmasters at Canton to the King of Great Britain, praying for the adoption of energetic measures on the part of the government in reference to the affairs of China, as the best and only means of establishing commercial intercourse with that country on a respectable footing, and protecting British subjects and others trading in the ports of China, from the constant indignities and insults to which they are at present subject. If we may judge from the tone of the Canton Register, the British residents there, (and we hope we may add the British people at home,) will be satisfied with nothing short of a "Free Trade to all the Ports of the Chinese Empire."—*Jour. Com.*

Mexico.—We have received papers from Vera Cruz, of the 26th March. Peace had been restored in the fortress of St. John de Uloa; and the garrison had submitted to the power of the general government. In the department of Chiapas, the insurgents had been routed by the troops under Gil Perez.

The roads leading to Mexico continue to be infested with robbers, whose daring has lately demanded the attention of the general government, to devise measures necessary to destroy the banditti.—*New Orleans Bee.*

All goes well.—In addition to our returns from Virginia, we have to add the gain of two members to the House of Delegates, one from Lewes county, and one from Henry, and no losses. The account now stands, 28 administration, 17 opposition, for House of Delegates. From the recent returns, we are likely to gain another member of Congress, Stewart in place of Claiborne; we have therefore every reason to believe, that we shall gain seven members to the next Congress over the last, and have a decided majority in the Representatives of the State.—*N. Y. Times.*

An honest farmer being asked why he did not take a newspaper—"Because," said he, "my father when he died—heaven rest his soul, left me a good many papers, and I have not read them all yet."

Tyranny in the Navy.—The Richmond Whig publishes the following statement, with the remark that the facts can be verified by the officers of the Constellation:—

A statement of the circumstances alledged to have occurred on board the frigate Constellation, on her recent return from a cruise in the Mediterranean, is in circulation, which seems to us to demand the interference of Government. It is the town talk at Norfolk, that when the Constellation was on her passage from the Mediterranean in the middle of the Atlantic, Midshipman Wilson (son of the late Senator from New Jersey) was tried up in naval phrase, to the mast head. (Tied with a bowline and crammed up.) A heavy gale was blowing at the time—the frigate pitching and wallowing with three reefs in her topsails, and this shameful outrage was committed on Midshipman Wilson at the imminent hazard of his brains being knocked out by the rolling of the ship. Mr Wilson's offence seems to have been in the inverse ratio of his punishment. Capt. Read asked him—"Mr Wilson, have you ordered the men from below?" "I have, sir." "You have not, sir, you look insolent—go aloft and look out at the mast-head for land!" (in the midst of the Atlantic.) Mr. Wilson replied—"At such a time as this, it can only be for punishment—I will not go." The Boatswain by order of Captain Read seized Mr Wilson by the collar, and with the assistance of two Quarter Masters, forced him up the fore-rigging. In a short time he came down. Then it was, that Read ordered him to be tried up. The sailors, noble souls as they always are, shocked at the outrage, ran below to the gun deck, nor would they lend a hand until being threatened and dragooned, the instinct of discipline overcame their horror, and they aided in running up Mr Wilson to the yard arm. Still farther to disgrace this unfortunate youth, he was immediately after being released, placed under the sentry's charge, for 25 hours, in close confinement.

The New York Evening Post copies the above, and adds some comments to which we subscribe. The Post also gives the following details of an act of cruelty which it affirms was committed by Com. CREIGHTON, during a cruise in the Mediterranean some years ago:—

"A worthy marine, named McDermott, was one evening put on guard at the cabin-door in a fatigue dress and without shoes. The corporal of the guard had ordered the marine to dress in this way, and had himself received the order from the sergeant. Late in the evening Captain Creighton returned on board from the shore. On descending the companion ladder from the main deck, his eyes fell on the sentinel. 'You damned infernal scoundrel,' exclaimed he, 'what do you mean by standing at my cabin-door bare-footed?' The sentinel touched his cap, and endeavored to explain that he had been ordered to put off his shoes by the corporal of the guard. The blustering tyrant, however, would listen to no explanations. Showering the most abusive and blasphemous epithets upon the poor fellow, he wrenched his cutlass from his hands, beat him over the head and shoulders with it, kicked him, thumped him with his fists, and maltreated him in the most shameful manner. The marine, who was a man considerably advanced in years, and was noted among his crew as a quiet and inoffensive person, punctual in the discharge of his duties, retreated from his enraged commander towards the forward part of the ship. The bully and tyrant followed close upon him, with redoubled blows, until at length, reaching the main hatch, he thrust him violently down to the birth-deck. The surgeon was called early the next morning to the hammock of this poor marine, who had been seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs. He was placed on the sick list. He had never lost a day's duty before. *He never did a day's duty after!* Shortly after this occurrence, the vessel reached Gibraltar, where poor McDermott was sent on shore to the English Hospital, and where in a few weeks, he breathed his last. The order, directing that the sentinels, who should stand guard, after sunset, on the evenings when the crew were permitted to wash their clothes, by which the decks were inundated with salt water, should do so without their shoes, had been issued a few days before by Creighton himself!"

A subsequent number of the Evening Post contains the details of another act of a similar nature on the part of Com. CREIGHTON, in the treatment of a gunner, named Andrews.—

"Whom he forced to discharge a congrve rocket in his naked hand, because a previous rocket had failed to go off to his satisfaction. The Gunner remonstrated,

but was met by a torrent of oaths and blasphemies from the vulgar tyrant, who, among other things, exclaimed,

"Shut your mouth, you damned infernal scoundrel! or,

I'll break every bone in your ugly body." This threat was accompanied with appropriate gestures, and the intimidated officer was literally forced to clamber out on a naked spar, and set off the rocket in his naked hand.

The consequence was his breast and arm were terribly burnt, and for a long time after he was a cripple, unable to use his right arm at all."

If the preceding statements are true, and we see no reason to doubt them, it is a disgrace to our country that they have not been thoroughly investigated. Dismissal from the service, in disgrace, is but a slight punishment for such an offence. The man who would be guilty of such cruelty can have no honorable feelings to be wounded by such a punishment, and should be publicly whipped, by some condemned criminal, to the extent of twenty lashes, every day of his natural life.

Calamitous Fire.—A fire broke out in a range of wooden buildings on the north side of New street, in the North Ward, soon after twelve o'clock last night which raged with unabated fury for two or three hours. It originated from some unknown cause in a story and a half dwelling house belonging to Mr Moseley, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and occupied by two families—Mr Addison and Mrs Ball.—This with two others belonging to Mr Ward, two owned by Capt. A. Cross, and three by James Vandepool Esq. making eight dwelling houses in the whole, were consumed before the fire could be arrested, the wind blowing a gale the whole time.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

A Mistake.—"How are ye shipmate?" said Jack, walking up to a young lady who wore a pair of pantaloons of uncommon size, and whose dress was somewhat short. The lady conceiving herself insulted, passed on without returning the salutation. A bystander who had witnessed the scene, rebuked Jack for addressing such language to a lady in the street. "A lady," said Jack, with astonishment, "why blast my eyes, I thought she was an old shipmate, with her tarpaulin trowsers and monkey jacket on."

Not at Home.—The editor of the Cincinnati Intelligencer calling at a house, and being told that the persons he enquired after were not at home, requested the servant not to forget his name. "Oh no," said the waiter "I wont forget your name, for I will run up to tell the ladies at once." This servant must be trouble with a sad confusion of intellect; no doubt she is a direct descendant of that acute preacher who began his sermon thus:—"My dear friends, before I say an thing, I would wish to make a few remarks."

Extraordinary Incident.—A male convict has been living for four years as lady's maid with female rank in the vicinity of Piccadilly. The denouement arose from the arrival of a superintendent of police in the mansion in question, when the domestics were examined except one, and that one was the lady's maid. "The very person I want," said the officer "for the lady's maid is a man!"—*London paper.*

A boy in one of the schools in Philadelphia, being asked what "Easter" meant, said it was "hard boile eggs." This comes of the want of education.

### BREACH OF PROMISE.

[Court of Common Pleas, Thursday, April 23, 1835.]

Margaret Dinsmoor vs. Aldrich A. Foster.—This was an action brought by the Plaintiff against the Defendant, to recover \$5000 damages, for the breach of a contract, or promise of marriage. The case excited great interest, and was conducted, in behalf of the Plaintiff, by S. D. Parker, Esq.; and by Peleg Sprague, and Gray, Esqrs., for the Defendant.

It appeared from the first witness on the part of the plaintiff, that herself and Foster, in 1829, became fellow boarders at the house of a Mr Palmer, for whom Foster worked, for \$10 a week and his board. Mrs Palmer testified, that for the first 6 months of their acquaintance there was nothing particular in their deportment towards each other; but that during the subsequent 6 months, they conducted towards each other, as if they intended to be married; that they went out together, sat up late together, and pursued the usual course of courtship.

At the end of the year, Miss Philenia Foster, who was out of health, invited Miss Dinsmoor to come and live in the house with her, she then having the charge of her brother's house; while residing at this family home, Mrs Ruth Baker, who occupied a part of the house, testified, that on several occasions, she had seen Foster sitting up with the Plaintiff between the hours of 10 and 11 at night. Mr Gardiner and Mr Adams, two different bookbinders, for whom the plaintiff had folded books, testified that Foster was in the habit of coming after her, both in the day time and night time, and whenever she worked late, he invariably came for her. He had also accompanied her to Park street church, and sat in the same pew with her for three quarters of a year. They had also attended parties together; the theatre, and often been seen walking up and down the mall, arm-in-arm, and also in the streets.

In addition to the preceding general facts, showing an intimacy between the parties, which amounted to an implied agreement to marry, was proved that when Foster first commenced his attentions to her she appeared to be very cheerful and happy; that after he had engaged her affections, and by his continual presence, had prevented the approach of any other suitor, and after devoting to him three or four of the best years of her life, when in 1833, she found herself cut adrift, and his affections placed upon another whom he has since married, she became very much dejected and miserable.

The estrangement of Foster from Miss Dinsmoor was attributed, by her counsel, to the influence of the Defendant's sister, Philenia Foster; and three witnesses testified, that they had heard her say, that she did not wish her brother to marry Miss Dinsmoor; that she was not smart enough to belong to the family; that if he married her, she would not live in the house with him, to have Miss D. rule over her; that though Miss D. was a nice girl, yet she was not accomplished enough; and that she would rather that her brother should be sued by her, and have to pay \$1000, than he should marry her.

There were also in the case a couple of curious notes, alleged to have been given, or sent, by the defendant to the plaintiff. They were without address, date, or signature; and were permitted to go to the jury upon very slender, if any, proof of their being in the hand-writing of the defendant, or upon any other than their supposed intrinsic evidence. The first, written with a pencil, declared to be an answer to one to one sent by the plaintiff, was as follows:—

"I rec'd your note Last evening—you represented to me that I had forgotten you and had placed my affections on some other person—but your feelings are incorrect—my affections are not placed on any other person—you may with propriety think I have been indifferent towards you for some weeks past—but the cause is not your fault—but the reason I will explain at more convenient time—at some interview I will explain to you on your satisfaction."

The second, supposed to have been written after she had exhibited some decided marks of resentment at his neglect, is in the following Cardinal Wolsey strain:—

"The bearer of this to you has in times that are past enjoyed life—But far be it at the present time, in one in which he had given his whole heart and mind, in which he put the most confidence and most affection he fears has deserted him has deceived him—I am not offended at any thing—but feel disappointed—who shall I go to for happiness But God—he Disappoints no one turns no friend of his away—all may forsake me here But I hope God is my friend and I am a friend of his—if I have done any thing amiss I pray you forgive me—you may think it strange that I address you in this way—But I have sought for an opportunity to converse with—But you would not give me the opportunity, which I have sought for."

The witnesses for the defence consisted of the former inmates of Foster's house, viz. his sister, and nephews, and nieces, who testified decidedly, that he had never paid her any attentions calculated to lead them to infer that he intended to marry her. Mr Parker, however, relied upon the fact, that the sister invited Miss D. to become a member of the family, as a proof that she knew of the previous intimacy between her brother and her; and that if marriage was then contemplated, the course followed was precisely the one which would naturally have been adopted; but that afterwards when Miss Philenia, with the feelings

## FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

The staunch and fast sailing steamer SUFFOLK will be offered for the coming season, or sold if applied for soon. The Suffolk has first rate accommodations, a superior engine, and good boilers. Several improvements have been made in her during the past season, and it has been ascertained *actual experiment* that her speed is not inferior to any other boat of her class in the vicinity. She can be fitted for a run with very little expense. Apply to SOUTHDARD & STEELE, 63 Purchase st.

3spis—epossw—a22

## FOR CALCUTTA.

TO RETURN TO BOSTON.  
The new and very superior ship FORTITUDE, J. J. DIXWELL, Supercargo, will be despatched for the above port on the 1st of May, to touch at Madras on her outward passage—for freight or passage outward, or investment of funds and return freight, apply to WM GODDARD & SON, No 45 Central wharf, or to the Supercargo. *Teplis*—m28

## FOR HAVANA—1ST MAY.

The superior coppered and copper fastened ship RE-PUBLIC, Captain Geo. Coffin, will sail as above—for freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board at Union wharf, or to F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf.

a24

## FOR HARTFORD—REGULAR LINE.

ON AND FROM SATURDAY.  
The sloop NY, Captain Flower, will sail as above—for freight or passage apply to JOSHUA SEARS, No 14 Long wharf, HARTSHORN & ELLIS, No 7 Central wharf, or the captain on board, head of Central wharf, south side. *3spis—a20*

## FOR BELFAST.

WITH DESPATCH.  
The regular packet schr MECHANIC, Isaac Clark master, will sail as above. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SETH E. BENSON, 42 Commercial street, or to the master on board, at the Eastern packet pier. *a20*

## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The good sloop Charles Edmonston, 70 tons burthen, apply to LOMBARD & WHITMORE, 31 Commercial wharf. *3spis—a24*

## FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The good sloop PLUTUS, 100 tons burthen, copper fastened, and carries about 950 bbls—and is a first rate vessel of her class— inquire of M. MILLER, No 78 Commercial street. *Iwts—a13*

## FOR SALE.—To close a concern.

The good sloop ARIEL, 70 tons burthen. Also, the sloop Forest, 54 tons burthen—both well found and suitable for the fishing business. *—Also—*

500 prime Fish Bails—200 Butts and Tubs—3000 dry Ash Staves, and a lot of Cooper's Tools, Brands &c—apply to E. MITTLL & CO, 27 Ann st. *coiw—a7*

**HOUSES FOR SALE.**—Two three story brick houses, situated in Humphrey place, leading from Hill street, Fort Hill—houses numbered 1 and 4—apply to MITCHELL & BRYANT, 39 Broad st. *3spis—a3*

**WANTED.**—12,000 dollars are wanted for a term of years at an interest of 5 per cent, per annum, for which security will be given on real estate worth double the amount, in the city of Hartford, Conn. Apply to SETH E. BENSON, 42 Commercial street. *a24*

**GERMAN LUSTRE HATS.**—A fine assortment of these beautiful hats, which for elegance and durability have never been equalled by any hat heretofore made in this country—offered for sale at WILLIAM PARRY'S, No 91 Washington street, where also may be found a large assortment of Hats and Caps of every description, at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. Gentlemen in want of something very superior, will do well before buying, to call and examine these Hats, as they cannot fail of being suited. *epis20*

**OSBORN'S WATER COLORS.**—This day received by JOHN MRS. No 77 Washington street, 100 buildings—2 cases of Osborn's Water Colors, comprising a complete assortment in boxes and of single cakes, some put up in mahogany boxes, with locks, containing the whole apparatus for artists. *is2w—a24*

**COGNAC BRANDY.**—*2 half pipes* *Bacchus* *Also—pipes Weesp Holland Gin*—for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & CO. 18 Long wharf. *6is—a24*

**CADIZ SALT—AFLOAT.**—900 hds, by GLOMBARD & WHITMORE, 31 Commercial wharf. *6tis*

**WANTED.**—A situation by a young man in a wholesale West India goods store, a warehouse and retail—he is acquainted in the country, and would be likely to bring considerable customers—good references can be given, and a small compensation will always be required—address a line to G. R. D. through the Post Office, and it will be promptly attended to. *epot31\** *a24*

**BOARDED WANTED.**—Board in the country, from 10 to 25 miles from Boston, is wanted during the Summer for a lady, three children and servant. *Also, wanted an American girl to go into the country as a housekeeper—apply to J. A. SILLOWAY, 26 Exchange st. a24*

**SITUATION WANTED.**—by a young man at book keeping—one near the centre of the city would be preferable—a line addressed to V. W. post office, will receive attention immediately. *a24*

**WANTED.**—A good Book Keeper, Also, a Bar Keeper, A young man in a family, A young man in a Goods Store. Apply to J. A. SILLOWAY, 26 Exchange st. *a24*

**SITUATION WANTED.**—By a first rate lock and gun-smith—apply at 3 Brattle square. *a24*

**WANTED.**—Several young girls from 12 to 14 years of age—apply at 3 Brattle square. *a24*

**MARBLE MANUFACTORY.**—Merrimac Street, opposite the Hay Scales, and near Union st, Boston. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his former stand, at the corner of Milk and Atkinson streets, Boston, to the TREMONT HOTEL, Roxbury, near the termination of the Tremont Road—being two and a half miles from Boston Market—where he asks the continuance of the patronage of both the houses. He is now prepared to accommodate Companies and Parties, both large and small, at the shortest notice, and in as good style (the premises) as any other in or about Boston. His larder will be furnished with the varieties of the season, and strict attention paid to the comfort of his visitors. Conveyances to and from the houses by the Omnibus, at all times, and any hour of the day. A good stable is attached to the hotel, and the best of ostlers provided. *N. B.*—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board as above. DANIEL WISE. Sawisim. Roxbury, April 18, 1835. *26*

**NOTICE.**—Notice is hereby given, that the following goods, wares and merchandise, which have remained in the public stores nine months, will be sold by public auction, at the Custom House, by the Marshal for this District, on Thursday, the 21st of May, next, at 12 o'clock, M. provided the same are not claimed prior to that time, viz—

1 W 6 cases Brandy—1 bale Cotton Hds—no mark. *26*

Gwynsitt Mills 18 cases Machinery. *Mass & Co.*

1 bundle Steel. *2 cases American Snuff—no mark.*

1 kg Snuff—no mark. *DAVID HENSHAW, Collector.*

District of Boston and Charlestown, Port of Boston, April 21, 1835. *40m*

**COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.**—B. F. FOSTER, ACCOUNTANT, 116 Washington st, continues to give Lessons in WRITING and BOOK-KEEPING upon the most improved plans.

Young Gentlemen are qualified for mercantile situations, in a superior and expeditious manner—their attention being exclusively directed to practical utility.

**CURRENT HAND WRITING.**—Mr Foster's method of instruction is so simple and effective as to eradicate the most irregular scrawl, and to substitute a neat, rapid and beautiful style of writing.

This establishment is intended as a nursery for penmanship on undisputed principles; *and as a barrier against the encroachment of depraved taste and assumed talent, so frequently pressed upon the notice of the public.*

Hours of instruction from 7 to 12, A. M.; 2 to 5, P. M.; and 7 to 10 o'clock, in the evening.

**BOOK-KEEPING.**—In this art an attempt will be made to teach whatever belongs to the well regulated COUNTING HOUSE. Such rules and examples only are retained, as are necessary to elucidate the principles of the art, and give a connected view of the whole, by which book keeping is so simplified that its principles soon become familiar, and their application to every transaction in trade easy.

**ACCOUNTANTSHIP.**—B. F. Foster, to write up, post, and balance merchants' books—to examine and rectify books or accounts gone into disorder—to solve complicated or disputed accounts—and to furnish plans of books, adapted to any business, arranged by the most simple, concise and approved forms. A regular apprenticeship in an extensive mercantile establishment, and several years' subsequent practice as an accountant and book keeper, he trusts is a sufficient qualification for his undertaking.

**CHARLES HARLOW.**—The above comprises a very extensive assortment, and will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction to purchasers. *120—conting*

**ISAAC L. HILDRETH.** Merchant Tailor, No 4 Roger's Buildings Congress Square, has just received some splendid cloths of superior quality and colours, consisting in part of royal purple, dahlia, russet brown, and green, &c. &c. with a variety of other staple and Lucy colours. Also, buck-skin cassimeres, for pantaloons, a superb article, together with a general assortment of cassimeres and vestings of various colours and qualities of the latest style and variety of patterns. *cott 6is—a31*

**CLARET BOTTLES.**—200 gross Claret Bottles for sale by RALPH SMITH, 118 State st. *episw—a23*

**THE SUBSCRIBERS** would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have much inclosed their stock, by recent importations from the first manufacturers in Germany and France, the latest and most approved manufactures, and would be particularly inform country traders, that they can be supplied with the following articles:

**GERMAN MUSICAL & ALARM CLOCKS.**—A good assortment of Alarm, Eight Day, and Timepiece Clocks—American Time Pieces and Minutepiece Clocks—from five to fifteen dollars each, guaranteed to keep good time. We refer all the above clocks.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**—Hand Organs—small Organs for instructing Canary Birds—Clarionets—Flutes—Pipes—Violins and Violin Strings—Flageolets—Guitars—Glassichords—Harmonicons—Musical Boxes, &c.

All kinds of Fancy Boxes.

Pocket and Memorandum Books—Chessmen—Dominoes—Backgammon Boards—and all other kinds of Games interesting to children.

A assortment of Silver and Brass Thimbles—Snuff and Cigar Boxes—German Smoking Pipes.

**ALL KINDS OF TOYS.**—London and German Dolls—Musical Toys—Jew's Harps—Paint Boxes—Drums—Whistles—Gum—Pistols—Canons—Horses with Catches—Chaises and Wagons—small Boxes, with Tea Sets—Cigars and Towns—Companies of Soldiers—Spring Figures—Women—Cobblers—Dogs—Sheep—Cows, and all kinds of Animals and Birds—Children's Wagons and Rocking Horses—Caricatures—Noblemen—Market Men and Women—Baby House Furniture—Frame and Brick Buildings—Beads and Work Patterns—Writing Apparatus—Lead Pens and Pen Makers—German Looking Glasses—Silver Spectacles—a good assortment of Tooth Cloches, and Shaving Brushes—Shaving and Razors—Boxes—Money Boxes and Purse—Brushes—Pen and Lucifer Matches, &c.

Just received, four cases of German Looking Glasses, and two cases of Beads, suitable for exportation.

All the above goods can be had at the lowest prices, at No 45 Cornhill, formerly Market st.

M. KRAMER & CO.

di2—M&Fstf

M. KRAMER & CO.

3spis—epossw—a23

**TREMONT THEATRE.**

For the Benefit of Mr G. Barrett, Esq.

THIS EVENING, April 24, Will be presented the admired Comedy of the DRAMATIST:

Or, Stop him who can.

Vapid Marianne Mrs G. Barrett

The Original Epilogue, to be spoken by Mr G. Barrett.

After which the admired Farce of the DUMB BEETLE.

To conclude with, 16th time, the Farce of THE MUMMY.

By THOMAS TRAMP, Mr G. Barrett

Old Mandragon John

Faustina, Mrs G. Barrett

Pass Seul, Miss Kerr.

After which the admired Farce of the DUMB BEETLE.

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### BOSTON AND HARTFORD PACKETS.

The Regular Line of Packets between the above cities, will consist of the following vessels:

Schooner ANN,	Captain Flower,
" CHINA,	" Churchill,
" LYDIA,	" M. Hill,
" MARIA,	" Hill,
" ECHO,	" Gossip.

These vessels are of the first class, and built expressly for the trade. The captains have been long engaged in the business, and are experienced pilots. Every exertion will be made to ensure despatch and render this line worthy of patronage. It is intended, after the 10th March, one vessel shall sail every Saturday, from the head of Central wharf, south side, and one from Hartford every Wednesday. For terms of freight apply to JOSHUA SEARS, No 14 Long wharf, HARTSHORN & ELLIS, No 7 Central wharf, or the Captain, on board, head of wharf, south side, and in Hartford to THOMAS K. BRUCE & CO.

17

### BOSTON AND HINGHAM.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

TWO TRIPS A DAY.

The Steamboat GEN'L LINCOLN,

Capt George Bedl,

Hingham, Foster's wharf, A. M.

7 o'clock, A. M. 10 o'clock, A. M.

12 M. 4 P. M.

Passage 50 cents.

Carriages will be in readiness, on the arrival of the boat at Hingham, to convey passengers to any part of that and most of the neighboring towns.

For further particulars apply to the captain on board, to ALBERT FEARING & CO, No 1 City wharf, or the subscriber,

Hingham, April 3, 1835.

DAVID WHITON, Agent.

### STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

The Cumberland Steam Navigation Co., having purchased the steamer Mc Donough, to run between Boston and Portland until their new steamer

Portland is ready to commence her trips, would inform the public that the McDonough has been put in first rate repair, and had many improvements made in her machinery, and will commence her trips about the first of April—leaving Boston Wednesday and Saturday at 5 o'clock, P.M. and Portland Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M.

149

### OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH.

Dr. B. T. PRESCOTT respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to attend to all branches of DENTAL SURGERY, at his place, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston.—

Carious Teeth cleaned, filled,

and rendered equally useful as before decayed.

INCORRUPTIBLE or PORCELAIN TEETH, in addition to all other artificial teeth now in use, will be inserted from one to a full set, in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth.

### SUFFOLK HOUSE.

The subscriber, formerly of the Criterion Hotel, begs to leave respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has taken the above establishment, directly opposite to the General Stage Office, Elm street, where he hopes, by uniting attention to the wants and comfort of those who are disposed to patronise him, he shall merit and receive a goodly share of public patronage. The house is central—and has recently undergone thorough repairs—is newly furnished, and will be constantly supplied with all the good things of the city, and the bar with the choicest refreshments. The location—being but two minutes' walk from the Post Office—renders it a desirable house for permanent or transient boarders, who will receive every attention, and moderate rates. Gentlemen residing in the country, whose business calls them to the city, will find it much to their advantage to dine at this house.

17 Good Stables are attached to the above.

E. CARTER.

### HOWARD HOUSE.

149 Cornhill Street.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that well known and extensive establishment, formerly occupied by the late Mr WILLIAM GALLAGHER. He hopes by strict attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of patronage from the public which was bestowed upon his predecessor.

The House is situated in the most central part of the city, and contiguous to the Post Office and other public buildings. It has been fitted up in a neat and genteel style,—the rooms airy and retired. The Larder will at all times be provided with every delicacy the season will afford.

Parties wishing to be provided with entertainment for any number of persons, can be accommodated at the shortest notice.

17 A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board.

JAMES RYAN.

### CHELSEA HOUSE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the Fire Department Hall, in Boston, and taken charge of the above well known establishment lately occupied by Mr James Bridle, where it will continue by his best exertions to entertain all those who may favor him with their patronage.

The house is too well known to need a description—it being one of the most pleasant and fashionable places of resort within the vicinity of Boston.

The Larder will be constantly provided with the luxuries of the season. All kinds of Fish served up in the best style and at the shortest notice. No pains or expense will be spared to render this establishment an agreeable retreat.

N. B.—Parties and Societies will be furnished with Dinners &c, with despatch and in the best style.

Particular attention will be paid to the Stable connected with the establishment, and for all those who travel for business or pleasure, it will be found particularly convenient.

Chelsea, March 14, 1835.

READ TAFT.

### FRANKLIN RESTORATOR.

Wilson's Lane, rear of the U. S. Branch Bank, four doors from State street.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above Establishment, and in addition to the apartments heretofore occupied, has leased them to a person known as the Mechanics' Business Rooms, or the Mechanics' Exchange Reading Room. This is now divided into three apartments, viz.—a large and spacious HALL, a SITTING ROOM, and BAR ROOM, furnished with every kind of Refreshment, (with the exception of Ardent Spirits).

At this Restorator may be found the best VINS AND WINES of the most approved quality. Dinners and Suppers served up as usual, and the luxuries of Fish, Flesh and Fowl, prepared in all forms of Cookery, and served at any hour in the day. Soups Every day.

Transient or permanent boarders will find as good accommodation at the above Establishment, as any where in the city.

Cheaps, Parties, Engine and Military Companies, will always find the above establishment the shortest notice.

Cooked Dishes sent to any part of the city.

The friends of the above establisher, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and inspect the above Rooms, which are spacious and fitted up in a good style and beauty as any establishment of the kind in the City, and for ushers to correspond to the improved taste of the times.

Jan 1

EDEN'R KENFIELD.

### ESSEX DYE HOUSE.

JOHN G. BITTNER, Sixt, 103 Cornhill, Boston, Lynn, and Salem, that he has taken a stand in Central street, Boston, where the Dye and Finish in the best manner, the following articles, viz.—

broadcloths—cassimines—satin—linings—crapes—silk and cotton velvets—worsted cords—camel's hair shawls—hosier and gloves—push—ribbons &c—also lace veils—leghorn and straw bonnets—ostrich and other feathers. Ladies and gentlemen's wooden garments, such as dress coats—great coats and frock coats—surtouts—vests and pantaloons—ladies' habits—cloaks &c, dyed and pressed, so as to appear like new, without being rippled.

I. B. would give further notice, that he cleanses and finishes Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description, without rippling, in a way heretofore unknown to the public; also, military garments that are spoiled by sweat or gunpowder, can be restored to their original state, by the skill of the artificer.

All articles, &c, at the Dye House, or with JOHN REED, Salem—JOHN BOWLER, Lynn—Wm. TROUP, No 50 Hanover street, Boston, will receive prompt attention, and will be returned in fourteen days from the time they are left.

J. B. having had upwards of 17 years' experience in the above business, is confident that he can give undoubted satisfaction. Those that favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with despatch, in the best possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He asks a share of that patronage which he is determined to merit.

18

EPIN.

### RODGERS' IMPERIAL STOCKS.

6 Joy's Building, up stairs.

(Opposite the Post Office, Boston.)

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, most respectfully invites the

attention of Merchant Tailors and the public generally,

to his new invented Imperial Stocks for the Neck, &c, elegant and elegance very surpass every thing of the kind hitherto manufactured in this vicinity. They are cut scientifically; the materials and manner of making are quite different from the common use, and may be covered many times, and retain exactly the same shape as when first made. W. H. Rogers requests permission to enumerate the usual faults in the common Stocks, viz., 1st, the very inferior materials used; 2d, their being too tight, and exposing the neck, when disagreeably close at the top; 3d, the edge at the top being uncomfortable tight, as to cause a distortion of the features moving the head; 4th, that of them bulging out at the sides, moving the head a little downward, and has a most dismal appearance. By W. H. Rogers' deservedly admired and tentatively patronized invention, all these faults are completely obviated. Naval and military gentlemen will find them most pleasing and durable. Made to order of any size, by the dozen or single, at the lowest cash prices. Ladies' Riding Stocks beautifully made to order.

18

Riding Stocks beautifully made to order.

18—July 23

LADIES' RIDING STOCKS.

Also, a man in a family.

Apply at 4, Brattle Square

Also, in general use, at the lowest prices.

18

Passage 50 cents.

18

By ELIAS SMITH, Physician.

Boston, Nov. 5, 1834.

Stow 4m

Passage 50 cents.

18

WANTED—A young man in a dry goods store.

Also, a man in a family.

Apply at 4, Brattle Square

Also, in general use, at the lowest prices.

18

Passage 50 cents.

18

By B. E. HALE.

18

Passage 50 cents.

18

Passage 50 cents.